

IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a media supply device
5 to be attached to an image forming apparatus, such as a copying
machine, a facsimile, and a printer.

In an image forming apparatus, such as a printer, a copying
machine, and a facsimile, as disclosed in JP-A-2001-166665, for
example, a media feed cassette in which a stack of medias is
10 placed is attached to a main body of the image forming apparatus.
To print, those medias are pulled out of the media feed cassette
sheet by sheet.

Another image forming apparatus is also known as disclosed
in U.S. Pat. No. 6,055,410, for example. In the apparatus, in
15 addition to such a media feed cassette, a media feed tray for
manual media feeding is provided and the medias may be placed
at another location. The apparatus is able to print on a media
whose size is different from that of the media placed in the
media feed cassette.

20 The media feed cassette is separate from the image forming
apparatus, and is attached to the apparatus, while the media
feed tray is provided integrally with the image forming apparatus.
Accordingly, it is difficult to align the media in the media
feed cassette with that in the media feed tray. When those medias
25 are mis-aligned with each other, a problem arises that a printing

position on the media fed from the media feed cassette is different from that on the media fed from the media feed tray.

The media on the media feed tray is picked up and pulled out of the tray by a pickup unit provided in the main body of 5 the image forming apparatus. Accordingly, it is difficult to secure a satisfactory position accuracy between the media and the pickup unit, and as a result, a separability of the media is poor. Such a problem is also present in the image forming apparatus under discussion.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a media supply device which prevents a misalignment between medias placed at different locations.

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Another object of the invention is to provide a media supply device which has a good separability of the media.

According to the invention, an image forming apparatus having a main body for forming an image on a media, a first media tray, detachably mounted to said main body, for containing said medias therein, and a second media tray being formed integrally 20 with said first media tray, detachably mounted to said main body, and able to contain said medias therein, wherein said second media tray is extendible from said first media tray, and said second media tray is able to switch between a first state that said second media tray is housed in said main body and a second 25 state that said second media tray is extended to outside of said

main body.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an explanatory diagram showing an overall construction of an image forming apparatus according to an 5 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the image forming apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the image forming apparatus from which a media supply device is detached;

10 Fig. 4 is a side view showing the media supply device of which a tray-side media stacking portion is extended outside;

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the media supply device of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a side view showing the media supply device of 15 which the tray-side media stacking portion is housed in the media supply device;

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the media supply device of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the image forming 20 apparatus of which the tray-side media stacking portion is extended outside;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing the image forming apparatus of which a tray cover is opened;

Fig. 10 is a partially, perspective view showing the image 25 forming apparatus of which a jam removal door is opened;

Fig. 11 is a partially perspective view showing a key portion of the media supply device in the image forming apparatus;

Fig. 12 is a partially perspective view showing a pickup unit attached to the image forming apparatus;

5 Fig. 13 is a perspective view showing a rear side of the pickup unit of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a partially perspective view showing the media supply device of which the tray cover is opened;

10 Fig. 15 is a partially perspective view showing the media supply device of which the tray cover shown in Fig. 14 is closed;

Fig. 16 is a conceptual diagram showing a lock pin prohibiting the opening of the jam removal door in the image forming apparatus; and

15 Fig. 17 is a partially perspective view useful in explaining a construction and operation of the lock pin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Throughout the drawings, like or equivalent portions are designated by like reference numerals, for simplicity.

Fig. 1 is a view showing a construction of an image forming apparatus provided with a media supply device which is an embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the media supply device for use with the image forming apparatus of Fig. 1 in a state that a tray-side media stacking

portion of the media supply device is located in the apparatus.

Fig. 3 is a side view showing the media supply device for use with the image forming apparatus of Fig. 1 in a state that the tray-side media stacking portion of the media supply device is

5 located in the apparatus. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the media supply device for use with the image forming apparatus of Fig. 1 in a state that the tray-side media stacking portion of the media supply device is extended outside. Fig. 5 is a side view showing the media supply device for use with the image
10 forming apparatus of Fig. 1 in a state that the tray-side media stacking portion of the media supply device is extended outside.

Fig. 6 is a side view showing a structure of the tray-side media stacking portion of the media supply device.

An outline of the image forming apparatus constructed
15 according to the present invention will first be described. In the description to follow, the image forming apparatus is an image forming apparatus employing the electrophotographic system, in particular a tandem type of image forming apparatus which includes developing devices provided respectively for four
20 basic color toners contributing to the color development of the color image, and in which four color images are superimposed one on another on a transfer body and collectively transferred onto a media material. It is evident that the present invention may be applied not only to the tandem type of image forming
25 apparatus, but also to every type of image forming apparatus

irrespective of the number of developing devices and presence of intermediate transfer body.

As seen from Fig. 1, charging devices 20a, 20b, 20c and 20d, an exposure unit 3, developing devices 40a, 40b, 40c and 5 40d, transfer devices 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d, cleaning devices 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d are disposed around photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, respectively. The charging devices 20a, 20b, 20c and 20d uniformly charge the surfaces of the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, respectively. The 10 exposure unit 3 irradiates the surfaces of the charged photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d respectively with scanning lines 30K, 30C, 30M and 30Y of laser beams corresponding to image data of specific colors, whereby electrostatic latent images are formed on the surfaces of the photo-receptor drums. 15 The developing devices 40a, 40b, 40c and 40d develop the electrostatic latent images formed on the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d into toner images. The transfer devices 50a, 50b, 50c and 50d transfer the toner images that were developed on the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d, onto an endless, 20 intermediate transfer belt (intermediate transfer body) 80. The cleaning devices 60a, 60b, 60c and 60d remove toner left on the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d after the toner images are transferred from the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d onto the intermediate transfer belt 70.

25 The exposure unit 30 is disposed while being slanted with

respect to the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d at a predetermined angle. The intermediate transfer belt 70 is rotated in a direction of an arrow A in the illustrated case. Image forming stations Pa, Pb, Pc and Pd form color images of 5 black, cyan, magenta and yellow, respectively. The monocolor images of the respective colors having been formed on the photo-receptor drums 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d are superimposed one on another on the intermediate transfer belt 70 to thereby form a full color image.

10 As shown Figs. 2 and 3, a media feed cassette 100 containing medias 90 therein is detachably provided in a lower part of the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. The medias 90 are transferred, sheet by sheet, from the media feed cassette 100 into a media transport path by a media feed roller 80.

15 A media transport roller 110 and a fixing device 120 are disposed along the media transport path. The media transport roller 110 contacts with the outer peripheral surface of the intermediate transfer belt 70 over a predetermined range of the surface, and transfers the color image that was formed on the 20 intermediate transfer belt 70 onto the medias 90. The fixing device 120 fixes the color image, which has been transferred to the medias 90, onto the medias 90 under pressure and heat, which are caused by the nipping and rotation of the roller.

The thus constructed image forming apparatus first forms 25 a latent toner image of a black component of the image information

on the photo-receptor drum 10a, by cooperation of the charging device 20a in the image forming station Pa and the exposure unit 30. The latent image thus formed is visualized into a black toner image by use of the developing unit 40a containing black 5 toner, and is transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt 70 by use of the transfer device 50a.

While the black toner image is transferred onto the intermediate transfer belt 70, a latent image of the cyan component is formed in the image forming station Pb, and 10 subsequently a cyan toner image of the cyan toner is visualized by use of the developing unit 40b. Then, the transfer device 50b of the image forming station Pb transfers the cyan toner image, in a superimposing manner, onto the black toner image on the intermediate transfer belt 7, which has undergone the 15 transfer of the black toner image in the preceding image forming station Pa.

Subsequently, a magenta toner image and a yellow toner image will be formed in similar manners. When the superimposing operation of the four color toner images on the intermediate 20 transfer belt 70 is completed, the four color toner images are collectively transferred, by the media transport roller 110, onto the media 90 which has been fed from the media feed cassette 100 by the media feed roller 80. And, the toner image thus transferred is fused and fixed on the medias 90 by the fixing 25 device 120, whereby a full color image is formed on the media

90.

The media feed cassette 100 for use with the image forming apparatus will be described in detail.

As shown in Figs. 2 to 7, the media feed cassette 100 includes
5 a chassis 100a, a cassette-side media stacking portion 101 which
is mounted to the chassis 100a and contains medias 90 in a stacked
fashion, and a tray-side media stacking portion 102.

The cassette-side media stacking portion 101 is located
within the image forming apparatus, while being attached to the
10 main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. A stack plate 103
is mounted to the cassette-side media stacking portion 101. The
plate 103 moves upward stacked medias 90 with the aid of spring
force.

As shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 8, the tray-side media stacking
15 portion 102 is attached to the chassis 100a such that it is
extendable to outside of the image forming apparatus. Medias
are stacked in the tray-side media stacking portion 102 being
extended outside. A tray cover 104 is provided on the front
surface of the tray-side media stacking portion 102. When the
20 tray cover is open, the tray-side media stacking portion 102
is permitted to be pulled out. When it is closed, the tray-side
media stacking portion is prohibited from being pulled out. The
tray cover 104 being closed (Figs. 2, 6 7) is opened (Fig. 9),
and the tray cover 104 is pulled out, and in this state, medias
25 are stacked on a tray 202 and a stack plate 105 (Figs. 4, 5,

8).

As shown in Figs. 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10, in the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus having the media feed cassette 100 attached thereto, a jam removal door 112 is located just 5 above the media feed cassette 100. When the media supplied from the media feed cassette 100 jams up, the jam removal door 112 is used for removing the media jam on the media transport path. To remove the media jammed in the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus, the jam removal door 112 is pulled to this side to 10 be opened as shown in Fig. 10, and in this state the jammed media is removed.

As illustrated in detail in Fig. 11, the tray-side media stacking portion 102 includes a stack plate 105 on which medias are stacked, and a guide plate 106 for defining the width of 15 the medias stacked on the stack plate 105. The guide plate 106 is slidable and able to adaptively define various sizes of the medias.

A pickup unit 107 is located between the cassette-side media stacking portion 101 and the tray cover 104. The pickup 20 unit 107 picks up, sheet by sheet, medias stacked on the tray 202 and the stack plate 105. More specifically, the pickup unit 107 includes a media feed roller 108 for picking up one uppermost media or several medias of the medias stacked on the stack plate 105 and the tray 202 of the tray-side media stacking portion 25 102, and a separation roller 109 for reliably separating the

media picked up by the media feed roller 108 from the stacked medias or one media from the several medias picked up, by the utilization of a friction between the media and the roller. The separation roller 109 and a retard pad 111 cooperate to operate 5 for the media separation. The pickup unit 107 shown in Fig. 13 may be attached to and detached from a shaft (not shown) coupled to a gear 150 shown in Fig. 12. When the pickup unit 107 is attached to the tray-side media stacking portion 102, it is driven by a shaft (not shown) coupled to the gear 150. The gear 150 10 receives a driving force from a drive mechanism (not shown) which is provided in the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus.

A spring 120 for pressing the media feed roller 108 against the stacked medias is provided between the rear surface of the stack plate 105 and the chassis 100a. A spring 113 for pressing 15 the retard pad 111 against the separation roller 109 is provided on the rear side of the retard pad 111.

In the media feed cassette 100 thus constructed, the cassette-side media stacking portion 101 and the tray-side media stacking portion 102 are mounted on the same chassis 100a. This 20 unique feature prevents a misalignment of the medias placed at one location (cassette-side media stacking portion 101) with those at another location (tray-side media stacking portion 102), which is different from the former.

The pickup unit 107 for picking up the medias on the 25 tray-side media stacking portion 102 is provided on the media

feed cassette 100. With this feature, a position accuracy between the media and the pickup unit 107 is improved, so that a media separability is good.

The pickup unit 107 is provided in the media feed cassette 5 100. Therefore, the pickup unit 107 can easily be taken out when the media feed cassette 100 is detached from the main body 1. This feature provides an easy exchanging work of the pickup unit 107.

When the media supplied from the cassette-side media 10 stacking portion 101 or the tray-side media stacking portion 102 jams up, the user detaches the media feed cassette 100 from the main body of the image forming apparatus, puts his hand into the space of the main body where the media feed cassette 100 was located, and removes the jammed media. Thus, the jam removal 15 work is easy. A locking mechanism of the embodiment will be described. The media feed cassette 100 includes a lock pin 113 which is movable to between a first position at which the lock pin prohibits opening of the jam removal door 112 of the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus, and a second position 20 at which the lock pin permits the jam removal door to open.

To be more specific, at the first position shown in Figs. 5 and 14, the lock pin 113 passes through the jam removal door 112 and is partly inserted into the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. In this state, it is impossible to open the 25 jam removal door 112, and hence, the user cannot extract the

media feed cassette 100 from the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. At the second position shown in Figs. 7 and 15, the lock pin 113 is placed in the media feed cassette 100. Accordingly, when the lock pin is at the second position, the 5 jam removal door 112 may be opened, and the media feed cassette 100 maybe extracted from the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus.

As shown in Figs. 14 and 15, the lock pin 113 displaces in link to operation of the tray cover 104. In an open state 10 of the tray cover 104, the lockpin 113 is put at the firstposition, and in a closed state, it is put at the second position. A state that the lock pin 113 is at the first position and inhibits the jam removal door 112 from opening is conceptually shown in Fig. 16.

15 As shown in Fig. 17, the lock pin 113 includes a rod part 113a and a base part 113b. The base part 113b is formed integrally with the rod part 113a and has a slant surface slanting to a displacing direction of the lock pin.

The lock pin 113 is urged toward the first position by 20 a spring 115 buried in a shaft 116. A rib 104a is formed on the tray cover 104. The rib 104a abuts on the slant surface of the base part 113b to displace the lock pin 113 in a direction opposite to the first position. When the tray cover 104 is set to the opening position, the spring 115 causes the lock pin 113 25 to displace to the first position. And, the rod part 113a passes

through the jam removal door 112 and is partly inserted into the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. As shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 15, when the tray cover 104 is set to the closing position, the rib 104a of the tray cover 104 displaces the lock 5 pin 113 into the media feed cassette 100, while resisting the spring force, and the lock pin displaces to the second position.

In operation of the lock mechanism thus constructed, when the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is extracted and the rib 104a is in non-contact with the lock pin 113, or when the 10 tray cover 104 is in an open state as shown in Figs. 9 and 14, the lock pin 113 displaces to the first position to prohibit the jam removal door 112 from opening. Accordingly, when media jam occurs in a state that the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is extracted, the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is 15 housed and the tray cover 104 is closed, the lock pin 113 is put at the second position, and the jam removal door 112 is opened. As a result, the jam removal door 112 is never opened in a state that the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is extracted. Therefore, there is no chance that the jam removal door 112 is 20 unintentionally opened and it hits the tray-side media stacking portion 102 to damage it.

When the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is not drawn out, the lock pin 113 is put at the second position by the tray cover 104 being in a closed state. Accordingly, if a media jam 25 occurs in this state, the user opens the jam removal door 112

directly and removes the jam.

As described above, in the embodiment, the cassette-side media stacking portion 101 and the tray-side media stacking portion 102 are mounted on the same chassis 100a. This unique
5 feature prevents a misalignment between the medias placed at different locations, i.e., cassette-side media stacking portion and tray-side media stacking portion.

The pickup unit 107 for picking up the medias on the tray-side media stacking portion 102 is provided on the media
10 feed cassette 100. With this feature, a position accuracy between the media and the pickup unit 107 is improved, so that a media separability is good.

In the conventional technique, the exchanging work of the expendable pickup unit for picking up medias sheet by sheet by
15 the utilization of friction, is not efficient since the pickup unit is provided in the main body of the image forming apparatus as described above. In this connection, it is noted that the pickup unit 107 is provided in the media feed cassette 100 in the embodiment of the invention. Therefore, the pickup unit
20 107 can readily be taken out, if the media feed cassette 100 is detached from the main body 1 of the image forming apparatus. Therefore, the user can easily exchange the pickup unit 107 with another pickup unit.

In the conventional image forming apparatus, when a media
25 supplied from the media tray jams up, the jam removal work is

troublesome since the media supplying port ranging from the media tray into the image forming apparatus is narrow. In such a case, in the embodiment of the invention, the user detaches the media feed cassette 100 from the main body of the image forming apparatus, 5 puts his hand into the space of the main body where the media feed cassette 100 was located, and removes the jammed media. Thus, the jam removal work is easy.